

THE RUTLAND HERALD.

separations, and that great wrong had been done to the Cherokees. His own opinions on the subject were fully expressed when the Treaty was before the Senate. He moved to refer the papers to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The King of Alabama said all this excitement was got up for political effect.

Mr. Webster denied that those who had petitioned the Senate on this subject were influenced by party feelings. There were thousands of worthy men in this country, of all parties, whose consciences were oppressed with a sense that we had done injustice to these people. To satisfy them he proposed to give this subject a due consideration, and see if something could not be done, if not by delay, for there were objections to that—in some other way—to prevent injustice or injury to the Cherokees. He was willing to give them some more money to induce them to remove.

Mr. Calhoun said the object of the communication to Congress was, no doubt, to devise means for obtaining the assent of the Indians to the removal. To remove them without their consent would be almost impossible, and to remove them even with their consent, would be very difficult. If by appropriating some hundreds of thousands of dollars, and allowing a reasonable delay, the Cherokees would be induced to assent to the removal, it would, in his opinion, be done.

The Message, on motion of Mr. Webster, was laid on the table, for the present, and ordered to be printed. The Cumberland Road Bill, was after a long debate, passed on a 3rd reading.

On motion of Mr. Clay's resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury and the Post Master General for copies of the order which they have given for the reception of notes of specie paying Banks in payment of quarter dues. Mr. C. said that he had been informed that orders had been issued for this purpose, add that, in fact, these notes were received at the Post Office and elsewhere.

Mr. Wright stated that no orders on the subject had been issued.

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The Georgians, in this debate, threatened nothing less than nullification, in case the Government should ever postpone the execution of the Treaty a day. They seem to think, in the first place, that 20,000 people can be removed in a day, whether willing or unwilling. They will find, however, when they try it, that they cannot effect it in less than a year's time, consistently with such a course of conduct as humanity dictates, even if the Indians assent to and aid in it. But, should the Cherokees resist, or even remain, as they say they will, passively unwilling, and refusing to go unless taken up and carried off, by main force, it will take the Georgians longer than a year to get rid of them, though they should blow them up or sink them, by hundreds, in steamboats.

The proposition of the Secretary of War will, no doubt, if acceded to by the Cherokees, greatly expedite the removal, and tend to lessen its expenses and the chances of hostility. But it is evident from the tone of those who border on the Cherokee country that they do not intend to let them go, without a fight. That they will be provoked to resistance for the purpose of justifying the plunder of their property, there is no doubt.

The debate in the House on the subject was also warm. Mr. Wise abstained and complimented the views of the President on this subject, while it was bitterly raised against by Messrs. Dawson, Glasscock, and others.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, May 23d.

The debate on the Cherokee question has fairly commenced in the House, and the subject is likely to be thoroughly discussed. Some very able and fearless men have taken it up and will carry it on, no matter how much the Southern gentlemen may think it proper and necessary to frown and frown about it. The threats of State nullification and secession with the Government of the Union, have pretty much lost their terror; and I believe that on the part of the House, at least, there is a disposition to do something like justice to the Cherokees.

In regard to the proposition of the Executive to the Cherokee Delegation, that is not before the House substantially, but it is represented by Mr. Bell's amendment to the Bill making appropriations for Indian Hostilities for the year 1833. This Indian Hostility Bill relates to the prospective collision with the Cherokees; and Mr. Bell moved to amend it by adding a proviso that two millions of the sum appropriated shall go to the Cherokees, in addition to the sum allowed for their lands by the Treaty of New Echota, in case they should agree to renounce, in compliance with the terms of that Treaty. The debate to day turned upon the validity of the Treaty and the propriety of the interference in favor of its modification by the Government of the United States.

The argument in behalf of the Georgia members is, that whatever may be the character of the Treaty, the Government is bound to Georgia and the other states concerned to send off the Indians, and give them their lands and improvements on their own terms. They do not care, as they say, whether the treaty was fraudulent or not, as they did not make it; but the lands they will have by force, whether the United States agree to it or not. They say they have forced the Government to yield to their pretensions on this subject before, and they will do it again. They admitted the surreptitiousness of the Treaty to the fullest extent claimed. They found that they had a dimmed a little to much for the use and Mr. Dawson rose and interrupted Mr. Wise, who was going on with his interrogations to the Georgia members, and said that he considered it improper for a member thus to interrogate the members from a State, and he hoped the gentlemen would desist from it. The State of Georgia was not answerable for the frauds alleged against the agents of the Government of the United States, and he objected to any questions on the subject. Mr. Wise said he would nevertheless repeat the questions and press them home on the Georgia members. It concerned them to know, and they probably did know the whole history of the matter. If they did not know it, they ought to know it, and he would go on to prove to them the frauds alleged to have been practised. He would prove that the Treaty was made, as some of the representatives from Georgia had acknowledged, with less than one hundred Cherokees.

Mr. Legare here interrupted Mr. Wise and said that admitting the fact that the Treaty was made with a power incompetent to make it on the part of the Cherokees, he wished to ask the gentleman from Virginia whether the terms of the Treaty were liberal, whether they had not got a good price for their lands and a better one in the room of them. Mr. Wise replied—In the first place, he said, he was astonished that the gentleman should put such a question, as it did not reach the issue—whether there was a Treaty or not. In the second place, he replied that some of the Cherokees had been to the country, and they were convinced that they could not live in it. There was no good water in it—none which was wholesome—and the lands were not as fertile as those they now had. But now admit that the new country is a garden—rich with all the blessings of sun and soil—that it is in fact a Paradise—can we make them take it and give up their own country? They are forth, moreover, that they have a country that they are well pleased with, that it is an improved country where they have every facility and advantage around them, and that when they are removed from this, they will be given over to the Government harpies to be ruined of all their improvements and their property and driven back to barbarism.

I presume Mr. Legare was answered. But perhaps not. Many were under the impression that the Cherokees must go, and ought to go, without reference at all to the Treaty, by virtue of stipulations. The peace of the Union and the preservation of the lives even of the Cherokees themselves, are urged as the real reason for confirming the Treaty. The astounding fact was mentioned to day, in the debate, that a number of the Senators who voted in the majority—it was but a majority of one)—on the ratification of the Treaty of New Echota, have declared that they did not so vote because they thought the Treaty valid—for they knew it was fraudulent—but because they believed it to be necessary in this way to remove the Cherokees from the bayous of the Georgians. This fact is matter of history, and can be proved. Not wonderful is it then that any delay of this Treaty is made in order to render its terms consonant with the dictates of humanity,—to say nothing

of public faith,—is opposed by the Georgians, when even without the formality of a Treaty, they are ready to massacre, or drive off the tribe which stood in the way of their rapacity.

It was remarked by Mr. Wise, to day, when speaking in a complimentary manner of the interpretation of the Executive, in this affair, that it would prove that the Georgians were Van Buren men in proportion to their interest in the Cherokee lands. The course of the President would, no doubt, lose him thousands of votes.—But it might not to lose him one.

There seems to be a feeling on the part of the House in favor of some movement in behalf of the Cherokees, and inconsistent with their speedy removal. No question was taken to day. There will be much debate on the subject, before it is disposed of.

In the Senate, to day, there was a Message from the President on the subject of the

North Eastern Boundary.

We cannot see land yet in this intricate matter. According to the impression of Messrs. Webster and Davis we are rather further from than ever from it. The Message gave the correspondence between Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth and the Resolutions of the State of Maine, on the subject. Mr. Webster expressed great doubts, whether the commission for a Joint Exploration and Survey of the line fixed for the Treaty of 1783, which, it appears, had been nearly or quite agreed upon between the parties, will tend to secure the just rights of the State of Maine and the Union in this matter. Some of the modifications proposed by Great Britain he considered as unadvisable.

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FIVE FACTS.—A firm faith is the best divinity; a good life is the best Philosophy; a clear conscience is the best law; honesty the best policy; and temperance the best physic.

Mississippi Election.—A slip from the Nashville Banner office, under date of 13th inst. contains returns from every county in the State of Mississippi. They confirm the statements heretofore published of the election of Messrs. Prentiss and Ward to Congress. The general result, according to these returns, is as follows:

Prentiss' majority over Claiborne is	903
Do. Davis is	1381
Ward's majority over Claiborne is	279
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From the Philadelphia Exchange Books.

Great Loss and Robbery.—A package of 20,000 dollars, consisting of notes and drafts, made up by four of our brokers, and intended to have been forwarded to New York by the New York Line yesterday afternoon, was stolen from the office, corner of Third and Willow streets. It was entrusted to the guard of the line, who did not miss it until he arrived at New York. He returned immediately, but has not succeeded in recovering it.

On the motion to suspend the rules, the vote was 108 to 63.

Report on Commerce and Navigation.

The Speaker laid before the House the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on commerce and navigation.

Mr. Whittlesey of Ohio, moved to print 10,000 extra copies.

Mr. Harlan hoped the gentleman would limit the number to 5,000, which he thought amply sufficient.

Mr. Adams said he supposed the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Williams], to instruct the Committee of Ways and Means to bring in a bill on the subject, but to present his own [a joint ballot one and direct] as a substitute.

[Mr. Williams stated, some days ago, that he would accept Mr. Bonn's, as a modification of his own, should the rules be suspended.

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From the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, of Tuesday.

Sunday Night Disturbances.—We learn that a considerable concourse of people were assembled on Sunday night, in front of the African church, in Sixth, above Lombard street. There had been no overt act of riot, and the police had mingled itself in such a way with the crowd, as to render it probable that they could easily suppress any attempt at violence. At length an alarm was given that a crowd was coming down the street, and it was immediately seen that a large number of blacks apparently armed, were rushing upon the crowd. Some of the blacks immediately discharged pistols upon the whites. The police officers rushed upon the assailants, and seized a number of them, upon whom were found pistols and dirks; and we regret to add, that Mr. Blair, one of the extra watch, was considerably injured. A very large number of blacks and whites were arrested, and yesterday some of them were committed, and others gave bail for their appearance at the next court. We gather these facts at the police office and infer from the spirit in the officers and number of them provided, that the end of the tumult has come. We do not speak of the provocation of the colored people, or of that of the other side, if there was any on either side—they are of no account. No act authorizes a mob—none justifies an individual for arsing and shooting in the crowd, and we must be suppressed, peaceably if we can, for it we must.

The motion did prevail, and 10,000 copies accordingly ordered to be printed.

RUTLAND HERALD.

RUTLAND, VT.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 29, 1838.

Internal Improvement.

The subject of Rail Roads which comes under this head, although often alluded to in this and other neighboring prints in this region, and although nothing efficient has yet been effected in this State to warrant a general belief that Vermont will not continue to remain far behind her sister States in this kind of enterprise, yet we entertain a hope that the Green Mountain Boys will ultimately arise to action.

We certainly have examples in abundance before us, and they are continually developing, that Rail Roads are practicable and investments therein are exceedingly profitable, with scarcely an exception.

We have been kindly favored with a pamphlet from the Boston Press in which a brief statement on this subject is to be found going most conclusively to show, that the real with which our fellow citizens in the neighboring states appear to possess is not altogether unconnected with knowledge and prudence.

The State of Massachusetts, as it would seem by this pamphlet, and other intelligence derived from her legislative proceedings, is deeply engaged in fostering immense projects of this kind, which has heretofore been alluded to in this paper. Would the wise and cautious councils of old Massachusetts pledge the faith of the state to wild and visionary projects? We think not. Neither would New York, nor Connecticut, nor Pennsylvania.

The time was when Canals and Rail Roads (particularly canals) were ridiculed all over the country—There are now over ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS invested, or about to be invested in projects of this kind in the United States. The State of New York alone, has about one fourth of this vast amount invested, or about to be invested in these grand improvements, and the State is envied in some measure by all the rest of the Union, on account of her immense wealth.

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The proceedings of the Rail Road meeting held in this place on Thursday last, will appear in our next, in which our readers, and friends to the Rail Road will find much valuable information.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM—REVISED.

Opposition to the present National Administration, as fraught with danger to our free institutions and the liberties of the people, from its usurping power over the general currency and honest of the country. Opposition to the present Loco Foco thin plaster and golden bumble system, as defective in principle, and unsafe in practice and requiring a radical reform. A total separation of the fiscal concerns of the government from the fangs of the profligate, as the best guarantee for the preservation of our National Independence. Encouragement and support to all banks, based upon sound principles, with the ability and disposition to redeem their bills in gold and silver, unless defrauded by them by legalized fraud of the government for election purposes, and an express provision in all future charters, requiring ample security to be given to the State for the redemption of their issues in specie on demand, as always was intended to be, and the perpetual subjection of all acts of incorporation to be vacated unless they abide by the provisions of their charters.

A Locofoco Editor in Virginia says "For one I am resolved to sink or swim with Martin Van Buren"—Good. It is to be hoped that the hiring editors will all sink with their idol. As to the swimming as the U. S. Gas, well remains, that is all over. The sinking may be done any time before 1840.

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